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OFFICE OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM DATA
1932 - 1940

KANSAS HIGHLIGHTS

The story of agriculture today in Kansas and in the rest of the Nation is the story of an improved agriculture. Here are the highlights of progress under the National Farm Program in Kansas during the 7 years since it was started:

INCOME: Farmers Make More Money -- 1939 cash income up 49 percent from 1932; buying power 141 percent ~~from~~ of 1932; farm real estate values in 1940 up 7 percent from 1933; 2,863,540 acres of 1940 wheat protected by crop insurance; 21,304,525 bushels of wheat and 1,174,876 bushels of corn put in the Ever-Normal Granary under 1939 commodity loans; $179,192,776 loaned by Farm Credit Administration agencies from 1933 to 1939; debts of low income farmers reduced $4,294,912 under Farm Security Administration debt adjustment service; 32,390,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs distributed to needy in last fiscal year.

CONSERVATION: Farmers Are Conserving Their Soil -- 116,000 Kansas farmers participated in the 1939 AAA program, representing about 63 percent of the State's cropland; 487,047 acres covered by 5-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service in 1939; 238,200 trees distributed for planting during 1939.

SECURITY: Farmers Are More Secure In Their Homes -- 18,260 farm families received rural rehabilitation loans totalling more than $12,596,600 from 1935 to 1940; $6,754,469 made in grants in the same period; 87 tenant families started toward ownership by loans for farm purchases; 5,167 miles of rural electric lines to serve 13,036 farm families made possible by allotments of Rural Electrification Administration -- 3,976 more farms getting central station electric service in 1939 than in 1935.

DEMOCRACY: Farmers Help Run The Programs -- 105 county AAA offices with 7,330 county and community committeemen administer the AAA program locally; 105 county committees and 21 tenant purchase committees working on program of Farm Security Administration; 139 local National Farm Loan associations and 14 production credit associations in operation; 103 county land-use planning committees formed.

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PART ONE: FARM INCOME

Kansas farmers in 1939 had 49 percent more cash income than they did in 1932. Farm cash income in Kansas was $270,072,000 in 1939. Government payments accounted for $29,577,000 of this amount directly. The 1939 cash income was 48 percent less than in 1929, when cash income was $516,000,000. Cash income in 1932 was $181,000,000.

Substantial gains in cash income from 1932 to 1939 by the producers of Kansas most important farm products are shown in the following table:

TABLE I. Cash Income Received by Kansas Farmers for Principal Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939, With Amount and Percent of Change

Commodity	Cash Income 1/		Amount of Increase, 1939 over 1932	Percent of Increase, 1939 over 1932
	1932	1939 2/		
	(Thousands of dollars)			(Percent)
Cattle and calves	53,990	80,886	26,896	50
Wheat	40,034	60,471	20,437	51
Milk	22,780	28,366	5,586	25
Corn and hogs 3/	29,269	27,286	- 1,983 4/	- 7 4/
Chickens and eggs	19,377	19,477	100	1
Sheep and lambs	2,785	5,015	2,230	80
Potatoes	780	1,046	266	34
Barley	303	892	589	194
Flaxseed	233	857	624	268
Oats	649	845	196	30
Wool	252	676	424	168

1/ Because farm income statistics are being revised, all figures in this table are not strictly comparable. For the most part figures are on a calendar year basis, but there are a few commodities which are on a crop year basis for 1932. All income figures in this table exclude Government payments.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Due to drought and unfavorable production conditions, net hog production decreased 42 percent from 1932 to 1939 and corn production decreased 73 percent from 1932 to 1939.

4/ Amount or percentage of decrease since 1932.

For the country as a whole cash farm income in 1939, including Government payments, was 82 percent larger than in 1932. Cash farm income was $4,682,000,000 in 1932 and $8,540,000,000 in 1939, including $807,000,000 in Government payments.

Prices of Farm Commodities

Better prices for Kansas leading farm commodities have put more cash in the hands of the farmers of the state. The improvement in prices received by Kansas farmers for their principal commodities is shown in the following table:

Table II. Average Prices Received by Kansas Farmers For Commodities Listed, in 1932 and in 1939.

Commodity	Unit	1932 (Dollars)	1939 1/ (Dollars)
Milk (wholesale)	cwt.	1.10	1.60
Hogs	cwt.	3.15	6.10
Beef cattle	cwt.	4.40	7.60
Veal Calves	cwt.	4.60	8.50
Sheep	cwt.	2.20	3.75
Lambs	cwt.	4.70	8.10
Wheat	bu.	.33	.69
Corn	bu.	.27	.58 2/
Oats	bu.	.16	.34
Barley	bu.	.15	.40
Rye	bu.	.25	.45
Potatoes	bu.	.41	.56
Wool	lb.	.078	.18
Butter	lb.	.20	.25
Chickens	lb.	.089	.102
Eggs	doz.	.102	.128
Sweet potatoes	bu.	.54	.89
Flaxseed	bu.	.75	1.38

1/ Preliminary

2/ Includes loan corn at average loan value

Farm Purchasing Power

Both farm income and prices paid by farmers declined sharply from 1929 to 1932, but farm income declined more. From 1932 to 1939 there was an increase in both farm income and prices paid by farmers, but farm income increased more. Thus farm buying power fell off from 1929 to 1932 and climbed upward from 1932 to 1939.

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For the United States as a whole farm buying power in 1939 was 172 percent as much as in 1932 and 99 percent of the 1929 level. In other words, farmers were able to buy about as much in 1939 as in 1929 and 72 percent more than in 1932.

In Kansas farm purchasing power in 1939 was 141 percent as much as in 1932 and 69 percent of the 1929 level. Thus Kansas farmers in 1939 were in a position to buy 41 percent more of the things they needed than in 1932 and 31 percent less than in 1929.

The farmer's buying power can also be shown by the unit exchange value of farm products, namely, the ratio of prices received by farmers to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production. While this measurement is not available on a state basis, Kansas farmers naturally benefited from nationwide improvement in the exchange value of farm products.

For all farm commodities, the unit exchange value was 26 percent higher in 1939 than in 1932. The following table, comparing 1939 and 1932, shows the unit exchange value of all farm products, as well as specified groups of farm commodities that are important in Kansas.

Table III. Unit Exchange Value * of All Farm Products of Specified Groups of Commodities Important in Kansas.

	Percent of Base Period 1910-1914		Percent change 1939 over 1932
	1932	1939	
All farm products	61	77	+ 26
Meat animals	59	91	+ 54
Grains	41	60	+ 46
Dairy Products	78	86	+ 10
Chickens and eggs	77	78	+ 1

* Ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, 1910-14 base.

Farm Real Estate Values

Gains in farm income prices and buying power have been reflected in rising real estate values on Kansas farms. In the year ending March 1933 the value of farm real estate was only 70 percent of the period before the World War. From this low point the estimated value per acre in Kansas rose to 75 percent of pre-war for the year ending March 1940. Thus Kansas farmers found their real estate worth about 7 percent more early in 1940 than in the first part of 1933.

For the United States as a whole, in the year ending March 1940 farm real estate values rose to 85 percent of the level before the World War, compared with only 73 percent of pre-war in the year ending March, 1933. The 16 percent gain from 1933 to 1940 followed more than a decade of unbroken decline in the value of farm real estate.

Farm Foreclosures, Sales and Bankruptcies

Along with a rise in farm real estate values since 1932, there were more voluntary sales of farms in Kansas and fewer forced sales and bankruptcies.

Voluntary sales and trades of Kansas farms were 23.7 per thousand for the year ending March 1939, compared with 11.6 per thousand for the year ending March 1933.

On the other hand, the number of forced farm sales in the state declined from 61.1 for the year ending March 1933 to only 25.7 per thousand for the year ending March 1939.

Farm bankruptcies in Kansas dropped from a total of 120 in the year ending June 30, 1933 to 37 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, voluntary sales and trades of farms rose from 16.8 per thousand in the year 1933 to 28.2 per thousand in the year ending March, 1939, and forced sale of farms declined from 54.1 per thousand to 16.8 per thousand in the same period; farm bankruptcies in the entire country decreased 76 percent from 1933 to 1939.

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All Phases of Farm Program Contribute to Income Improvement

Farmers of Kansas received $15,281,000 in conservation payments under the 1937 program, $15,696,536 under the 1938 program, and an estimated $23,187,018 under the 1939 program, including county association expenses.

In addition, under the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 farmers of the state received an estimated $11,559,212 in parity payments on their 1939 production. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, Kansas sugar producers received $258,574 under the Sugar Act of 1937, and cotton producers received $3,030 under the Cotton Price Adjustment Act of 1937.

For the United States as a whole, payments under the 1939 conservation program totaled $506,179,199, including county association expenses.

Crop Insurance

Under the 1940 program in Kansas, 60,506 contracts insured an estimated 2,863,540 acres for a production of 23,796,620 bushels of wheat. Premiums paid in amounted to 3,979,480 bushels, as of May 31, 1940. Under the 1939 program, 14,884 policies were issued to insure a production of 7,325,798 bushels of wheat on 882,307 acres. A total of 776,425 bushels were paid in as premiums, and 1,744,217 bushels returned to 5,733 growers as indemnities, as of March 30, 1940.

Farmers in Kansas obtained $179,192,776 in loans from institutions under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration from May 1, 1933, through December 31, 1939. In addition, credit was advanced to a considerable number of farmer cooperatives and privately organized agricultural financing institutions.

Largest amount was loaned by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, making long-term first mortgage loans. Total amount of Federal land bank loans outstanding in Kansas on December 31, 1939, including loans made prior to the organization of the Farm Credit Administration, was $90,316,703. In addition, $37,034,974 of first and second mortgage Land Bank Commissioner loans were outstanding on that date.

From 1933 to 1935 almost 92 percent of Federal land bank and Commissioner loans made in Kansas were used to pay off old debts. Although the largest percentage of loans continues to be made for refinancing, since October 1, 1935, some 1,787 Kansas farmers and farm tenants have purchased farms, using $6,329,500 credit obtained from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, which provides funds for Land Bank Commissioner loans, to finance the purchases. This includes the resale on credit terms of farms which had been acquired by these agencies.

The 14 production credit associations operating in the State have made 19,980 loans aggregating $27,526,550 since their organization in 1933. These associations make loans for all types of short-term farm operations. Loans outstanding on December 31, totaled $2,691,531.

The Wichita Bank for Cooperatives makes loans to farmers' marketing, purchasing, and farm business associations. On December 31, 1939, the Wichita Bank had loans outstanding to 50 Kansas cooperatives aggregating $1,020,431.

In the United States as a whole, during the same period, individual farmers and their cooperative organizations obtained $5,951,000,000 in loans and discounts from institutions under supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Land bank loans outstanding on December 31, 1939, totaled $1,905,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner loans, $691,000,000; production credit associations numbering 528, in six years made 1,312,000 loans aggregating $1,442,000,000; in the same period the 12 district banks for cooperatives and the Central Bank made 6,868 loans aggregating $491,047,000.

Debt Adjustment

In Kansas 4,294 farmers, through the Farm Debt Adjustment Service of the Farm Security Administration, reduced their debts through agreement with their creditors by $4,294,912 in the period September 1, 1935 to December 31, 1939, a

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debt reduction of 28.7 percent. As a result Kansas farmers have been able to pay $139,225 in back taxes.

In the United States as a whole, 111,131 farmers reduced their debts by adjustments totaling $84,942,798 or 23.7 percent, and as a result have been able to pay more than $4,860,000 in back taxes.

Commodity Loans Protect Income

Corn and wheat loans serve to protect and stabilize farm income, help to stabilize market supplies and prices, and protect both consumers and producers against the calamity of crop failure. Under the 1939 program in Kansas, 28,200 wheat loans were made totaling $15,103,460.55 on 21,304,525 bushels of wheat. 1,526 corn loans under the 1939 program aggregated $668,554.75 on 1,174,876 bushels of corn.

In the United States as a whole, 70,000 wheat producers obtained loans on their 1938 crop, totaling about $45,000,000 on 85,700,000 bushels of wheat, and about 235,000 producers stored 167,000,000 bushels of their 1939 crop under loans totaling about $115,000,000.

Exports Aided

Two major export programs for wheat and cotton have assisted United States producers to retain their fair share of the world market. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939 the first year of the wheat export program, 118 million bushels of wheat were sold for export. Of this amount, export of 94 million bushels was assisted directly by the export program. From July 1 through December 31, 1939 sales for export of approximately 24½ million bushels of wheat and wheat in the form of flour were assisted by the continuing export programs.

How the wheat program has operated to improve the domestic wheat prices in the last year and a half is shown in the following: In August 1938 the average U. S. farm price was 34 cents under the Liverpool price. In August 1939, the U.S.

price was about 3 cents above Liverpool. Since Liverpool is normally about 30 cents over the domestic farm price, this meant the U. S. farmer was receiving about 33 cents a bushel more for his wheat than if his price had been based on the world price.

Domestic Consumption Increased

Expanded domestic distribution and consumption of surplus farm products was brought about through two types of programs; direct purchase of commodities for distribution to needy families through state welfare agencies, and the Food Order Stamp Plan which puts increased food buying power directly into the hands of low-income families.

In Kansas in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, 32,390,000 pounds of surplus foodstuffs were distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, compared with a total of 1,970,079,155 pounds distributed throughout the United States in the same period.

Commodities purchased in Kansas included 38,100 barrels of corn meal, 46,400 barrels of graham flour, 123,900 barrels of white flour, and 224,000 bushels of white potatoes.

Up to July 1, 1940 the Food Order Stamp Plan was in operation in Hutchinson and the rest of Reno County, Salina and the rest of Saline County, Wichita and the rest of Sealzewick County, and Topeka and the rest of Shawnee County, while others are to be added to the list.

PART TWO: CONSERVATION AND WISE USE OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Income improvement and conservation of natural resources have gone hand in hand in Kansas since 1933.

Under the first agricultural conservation program in 1936 about 101,400 Kansas farmers participated. Of the total cropland, about 56 percent, or 16,309,064 acres, was covered by applications for payments. A total of 1,934,161 acres was diverted from soil-depleting crops. Soil-building practices were put into effect on about 929,300 acres as follows: New seedings of legumes and legume mixtures, perennial grasses for pasture, and green manure crops -- 689,421 acres; fertilizer and lime applications -- 3,944 acres; forest tree plantings -- 577 acres; terracing-- 9,124 acres; and controlled summer fallowing -- 226,198 acres.

Kansas farmers have continued to participate actively in the A.A.A. programs. There were 103,858 payees in the 1937 program and 109,995 in the 1938 program. Applications for payments covered 16,900,000 acres, or 58 percent of the cropland in the State, under the 1937 program and 15,336,962 acres, or 53 percent of the cropland, under the 1938 program.

Soil-building practices were put into effect in the State as follows under the A.A.A. programs for 1937 and 1938:

	Unit	1937	1938
New seedings	acres	290,764	246,540
Green-manure and cover crops	acres	188,018	1,493,859
Forest tree practices	acres	1,994	8,939
Mulching	tons	328	252
Fertilizer and lime applications	tons	43,868	17,480
Natural reseeding of pastures	acres	--	117,161
Artificial reseeding of pastures	lbs.of seed	--	360,000
Terracing	lin. ft.	6,247,000	2,868,000
Construction of dams and reservoirs	cu. yd.	--	359,115
Protected summer fallow	acres	2,705,039	1,436,004
Weed control	acres	--	8,776
Other erosion control practices	acres	260,639	228,296

In the United States as a whole, under the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, new seedings covered 30,075,000 acres and crops 25,244,000 acres. Fertilizer and lime applications totaled 5,547,000 tons. Forest tree practices covered 197,000 acres and pasture practices about 2,205,000 acres. Protected summer fallow, strip cropping, contour farming, and listing were carried out on 15,990,000 acres. Terracing was carried out to the extent of 392,036,000 linear feet.

Soil Conservation Service Activities

In addition to the Agricultural Conservation Program, many Kansas farmers have signed five-year agreements with the Soil Conservation Service for complete programs of erosion control and good land management. As of December 31, 1939, 1629 farms including 487,047 acres were operating under such agreements. This figure includes land in Soil Conservation projects, CCC camp soil conservation work areas, and farms planned cooperatively by the Soil Conservation Service and State Extension Service. Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 8,940 farms and 1,366,246 acres.

Appproximately 103,514 acres unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing under the Land Utilization Program.

In the United States as a whole, a total of 48,267,000 acres of farm land in 82,000 farms were covered by 5-year contracts with the Soil Conservation Service up to June 30, 1939. Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas now include 68,847,000 acres. Soil Conservation Districts, numbering 217, covered a combined area of 120,000,000 acres of the Nation's 1,900,000,000 acres of land by January 1, 1940, with another 100 districts in process of organization. Within the 217 organized districts were 1,000,000 farms.

Approximately 8,600,000 acres of land unsuited to continued cropping have been purchased and developed for uses for which this land is better suited, principally forestry and grazing.

Forest Conservation and Reforestation

Approximately 25 percent of the 174,500 farms in Kansas contain woodland, and farm woodlands in the aggregate amount to 1,233,000 acres, or about 3 percent of the State's farm area.

Forest conservation and reforestation on both public and private lands in Kansas have been advancing rapidly from 1932 to 1940. Under the Clarke-McNary law, which provides for Federal-State cooperation in the production and distribution of trees, 238,200 trees were distributed for planting on farm lands during 1939. Extensive plantings of forest trees also are made on farm lands under agreement with the Soil Conservation Service.

In the United States as a whole, the national forest system now includes about 175 million acres in 40 States. More than 12 million acres have been purchased or approved for purchase for national forests since March 1933, about 2½ times as much land as was purchased for national forests in the preceding 22 years. Approximately 125 million trees produced largely in Forest Service nurseries were planted during 1939 on 131,000 acres of national forest land.

In the Prairie States Forestry Shelterbelt Project of the Forest Service 125 million trees have been used in 11,000 miles of plantings and provide protection for about 3 million acres of land, in the Great Plains, where protection is especially needed.

About 314,000 trees were planted on farm lands in 1938 in the farm forestry program of the Soil Conservation Service, and 55 million trees were distributed for farm planting under Forest Service-State cooperation through the Clark-McNary law.

Under the A.A.A. program in 1938 about 55,445 acres of farm land were planted to forest trees.

PART THREE: GREATER SECURITY AND BETTER LIVING ON THE LAND

Aside from the program designed to provide greater equality of income for agriculture as a whole, and nation-wide conservation practices, special attention has been given to more needy farm families requiring additional aid to become self-supporting. Special programs have been directed to low-income farmers suffering from such additional handicaps as drought, poor farming practices, worn-out or inadequate land, unsound tenure conditions, or overwhelming debt.

From 1935 to 1940 in Kansas, the Farm Security Administration aided 18,260 farm families with rural rehabilitation loans aggregating $12,596,600 to enable them to get a new start and again become self-supporting.

By following complete farm and home management plans in 1939, 9,139 rehabilitation borrowers in Kansas had an average net income of $489.39 per family as compared with $358.83 in the year before they came to F.S.A. for help, an increase of 36 percent or a total of $1,193,251. The typical rehabilitation family in Kansas has borrowed $1,109.13 and already has repaid $222.57. Kansas rehabilitation borrowers in 1939 produced $1,829,719 worth of goods for home consumption, compared with $1,414,534 worth before entering the Farm Security Administration program. In 1939 these families canned an average of 141 quarts of fruits and vegetables per family, for home consumption; produced an average of 387 gallons of milk per family; and an average of 31.3 tons of forage per family. Rehabilitation borrowers in Kansas are now operating an average of 287 acres, an increase of 46.2 acres since they came to the program. This increased acreage, while not adding materially to the production of commercial crops, has maintained a better diet for these families.

At the close of 1939, 18,391 Kansas families had received grants for emergency relief aggregating $6,754,469. Several years of severe drought in Kansas have made the need for grants particularly urgent in this state.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act loans for farm purchases were made to 87 tenant families in Kansas as of December 31, 1939, aggregating $730,868.

In the United States as a whole, from 1935 to 1940, the Farm Security Administration aided approximately 800,000 farm families with rehabilitation loans. By following complete farm and home management plans, 360,000 of these borrowers covered by a survey in 1939 had increased their net worth over and above all debts by 26 percent, and their production of food for home consumption by 64 percent. The average borrower reported increasing his net worth by more than $230.42 since coming into the program. The Farm Security Administration has made loans totalling more than $370,000,000 since 1935. Although these loans are usually made for a period of five years, and much of the money is not yet due, these farmers who could not get adequate credit from any other source already have repaid more than $130,000-000 into the U. S. Treasury. Ultimately it is expected that at least 80 percent of these loans will be collected.

Under the Bankhead-Jones Act, loans for farm purchases were made to 6,678 tenant families by December 31, 1939.

Rural Electrification

By June 30, 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration had made allotments in Kansas aggregating $5,126,651 for the construction of 5,167 miles of line to serve 13,036 farm families.

By June 30, 1939, 17,200, or 10.6 percent of the farms in the State, had central station service, compared with 13,244, or 7.6 percent having central station service before the R.E.A. began operations in 1935. This is a net increase of 3,976 farms or 30.1 percent. Surveys showed that 70 percent of Kansas farms served by R.E.A. lines have washing machines; 85 percent have electric irons; 20.7 have electric vacuum cleaners; general utility electric motors, electric chick brooders and poultry lighting have gained favor since the beginning of the program.

There were 20 REA-financed rural electric systems in the State by September 1, 1939.

In the United States as a whole, to the close of 1939, the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture has made total allotments of $273,000,000 for the construction of 260,000 miles of line to serve 600,000 farm families. Already 400,000 farms have been connected to REA-sponsored lines, the greater majority of which are cooperatively managed. The number of electrified farms in the United States has more than doubled from 1935 to the present time. Approximately 25 percent of American farms were electrified by January 1, 1940, compared with 10.9 percent on January 1, 1935.

PART FOUR: STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY THROUGH THE FARM PROGRAMS

Democracy has been both the end and the means of National Farm Programs from 1933 to the present. Through local committees, farmers have the responsibility for local administration.

About 6 million of the nation's 6,800,000 farmers are participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program today. Participation in Kansas and in the United States since the AAA began in 1933 was as follows:

Kansas		United States	
	Number of contracts accepted by AAA		
1933	94,216	1933	1,625,912
1934	171,135	1934	3,105,110
1935	154,032	1935	3,399,779
1936 1/	76,815	1936 1/	291,652

1/ Winter wheat and rye contracts made before January 6, 1936.

Kansas		United States	
	Number of payees under the Agricultural Conservation Program		
1936	101,375	1936	3,880,447
1937	103,858	1937	3,743,904
1938	109,995	1938	5,248,796
1939	116,000	1939	5,764,200

The results of referendum votes among Kansas farmers show the demand for full application of the A.A.A. programs. Important referenda in which Kansas farmers participated were as follows:

Nature of Referendum	Date	Votes of Participating Farmers: For	Votes of Participating Farmers: Against	Percent for
Corn-hog	Oct.1934	18,546	24,115	43
Cotton (Bankhead Act)	Dec.1934	53	30	64
Wheat	May 1935	71,768	10,291	87
Tobacco:Burley	July 1935	50	9	85
Corn-hog	Oct.1934	41,811	6,997	86
Cotton	Mar.1938	28	1	97
Cotton	Dec.1938	19	7	73
Burley	Dec.1938	25	51	33
Cotton	Dec.1939	22	0	100

In Kansas in 1940, there were 525 members and alternates of county AAA committees and 6,805 members and alternates of community A.A.A. committees which administer the Agricultural Conservation Program locally. There were also 105 county committees of the Farm Security Administration in the State and 21 county tenant purchase committees. Cooperating with the Farm Credit Administration were 139 local National Farm Loan Associations and 14 Production Credit Associations.

Soil Conservation Districts, organized under State law, include 8,940 farms and cover 1,366,246 acres in Kansas.

Soil Conservation Districts are organized and developed under State laws by farmers, who have an opportunity to express their preferences both as to planning and operations within the District. By means of these Districts farmers can coordinate their efforts to control erosion thoroughly along watershed lines with technical assistance often being furnished by local, State and Federal agencies.

Land Use Planning by Farmers

Land Use Planning Committees study all agricultural problems, and how Federal, State, and local agricultural services can best be applied. Representative farm people and agricultural officials are members of both county and community planning committees. In this way farmers have a voice in planning what all public agricultural agencies will do in their communities.

In Kansas, 103 county Land Use Planning Committees, with 1500 farmer members, have been formed and others were expected to be organized in 1940.

In the United States as a whole, approximately 135,000 farmers served on AAA committees; there were 2,907 Debt Adjustment Committees; 1,289 Tenant Purchase Committees; and approximately 1,500 committees for rehabilitation loans; about 3,700 active National Farm Loan Associations, and 528 Production Credit Associations,

approximately 370 Soil Conservation Districts were either organized or in the process of organization.

There were approximately 19,000 farmers by the end of 1939 participating as members of county Land Use Planning Committees, and 65,000 as members of community Land Use Planning Committees.

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